**Standard 3-2: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the exploration and
settlement of South Carolina and the United States.**

3-2.6   Summarize the contributions of settlers in South Carolina under the Lord's Proprietors and the
Royal colonial government, including the English from Barbados and the other groups who made
up the diverse European population of early South Carolina. (H, G)

Taxonomy Level: B 2 Understand / Conceptual Knowledge

Previous/future knowledge:
Students will have no prior knowledge of the contributions of settlers in South Carolina under the Lord's
Proprietors and the Royal colonial government.

In the future, students in eighth grade will summarize the history of European settlement in Carolina from
the first attempts to settle (8-1.3). Students will also summarize significant changes to South Carolina's
government during the colonial period (8-1.5).

It is essential for students to know:

The colony of South Carolina had a diverse population from the earliest colonial times. Each group made
a significant contribution to the culture and character of South Carolina.

The **English** were the first to establish a permanent colony in the area. The king of England gave the land
to eight Lords Proprietors in payment of a debt. One of these proprietors was Lord Anthony Ashley
Cooper for whom the rivers near Charleston are named. The Lords Proprietors commissioned the writing
of the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina which established representative government and
guaranteed religious freedom in the colony and thus transferred the traditions of democratic government
from England to South Carolina. The Lords Proprietors attracted new settlers to the colony by offering
them free land. Many of the Englishmen who settled Charles Town came from the British settlement in
Barbados where the plantation system had already been well established. These Englishmen brought the
institution of slavery with them. Their rice and indigo plantations, run with African slave labor, made
South Carolina one of the richest of the 13 English colonies.

The **Huguenots** were French Protestants who were persecuted in Catholic France. They came to South
Carolina for religious freedom.   The Huguenots started the South Carolina Society which started schools
and helped the poor.

European Jews were also attracted to the colony because of its religious toleration.   They established a
synagogue in Charleston and contributed to the city's economic growth.

The **German** and **Scotch-Irish** people settled the backcountry, which became the breadbasket of the
colony. These rugged individualists were hardworking farmers but were sometimes scorned by the elite
of the coast. After the Proprietors could not or did not provide enough protection for the backcountry
settlers against the Native Americans, the colonists asked the King to take over control of the colony. He
did so and sent a Royal Governor to govern the colony.

It is not essential for students to know the names of the individual Proprietors or of any of the
prominent French Huguenot families of Charleston.   They do not need to know the details of the
Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina.

Assessment Guidelines: Appropriate assessment of this indicator would require students to *summarize* the contributions of the Europeans in early colonial South Carolina; therefore the primary focus of assessment should be to **generalize** the main points in the description of what each group offered to the colony and the effects of their talents and to generalize the success of the colony related to the perspective of the white settlers. However, appropriate assessments should also require students to *identify* the accomplishments of the early setters; and to *exemplify* what made South Carolina an opportunity for some.